ASSASSINATION OF THE NEW REGENT.

THE BLOOD FEUD IN NIPON

AN ACT OF HARA-KIRI.

ARREST OF ROUINS OR OUTLAWS.

GREAT FIRE AT OASACA

38,000 Houses Destroyed and 2.000 Lives Lost.

THE PRIVATEER ALABAMA

KANAGAWA, Jan. 14, 1864.

Affairs in Japan continue with the same haltag sleps toward progress, as often recalcitrant to the old ire for seclusion—groping, stumbling, with the indeon of a blind man, inimical and dangerous to the breign element in the Empire, puzzling to the diploand wholly inexplicable, I trow, to THE TRIS-EXE's fireside readers. The last mail brought us intelligence of the effect

the Kagosima affair in Europe, and there, too, it seems that navel action was regarded, as your corresponden termed it neither decisive nor giorious. It was only nate for the humane reputation of the English Admiral that he boasted as an achievement of his own, what was really unavoidable, namely, the shelling of The batteries could not be attacked without subsecting the town to all the horrors of a bombard he has chosen to regard it as his own heroic act. One affect of the news of this naval engagement has been to whither, but who has now been a long time abseet on leave, charged with extraordinary powers. We wait his coming now daily, looked for as having on tant bearing on events. But really, Col. Neale the Charge od interim, seems to have so far settled the

moe alone has an important business unarranged is the late assassination of Lieut. Camus. French is here declare that the real business of the Japa.

Embassy to Europe has for its chief object the ment at Paris of this unfortunate nurder. The case declare they go hoping to secure the with different powers from Yedo end Kanagawa. Is of the treaty powers from Yedo end Kanagawa. Is institution of foreign trade and intercourse to the amendment. which is the late assussination of Lieut, Camus, French dicials here declare that the real business of the Japa orts of Nagaenki and Hakodadi. The arrangefor the departure of this Embossy are now nearly soh war steamer to Shanghue, where they will be est that this Embassy goes in an unostentatious maner, and they asked to be received in Europe with the

ors due to their rank. A similar Embassy to America is talked of, but the proposition assumes, as t no definite shape. te Prince of Nagato has not reached our shores. In my last I alluded to the Council of Daimios at and a steamers is gathering to escort him soon arm strehased steamers is gathering to begins with the try, before the Japanese New Year, which begins with the try, before a spirant to work of February. Stotsbashi, son of Mito, aspirant to well illustrates the "blood fend" as it obtains in Japan aty died suddenly-made way with, as is generalbe successful the great Expertor, a young scale of the formation of the south as small country for the successful the great Expertor, a young scale of the person of the formation of the south as a small country for the successful the great Expertor, and the family degreed. Mitto state of the formation of the successful the state of the formation of the successful the state of the state of the formation of the successful the state of the formation of the state Bimonoseki and Kagosina, opened the eyes of the Dapanese, so far that they paused in further acts of open hostility, and the opposition to foreigners assumed the condition of the Senate ther went into Executive Session, and shortly afterward adjourned. open hostility, and the opposition to foreigners assumed the shape of intimidation by rowins or outlaws against

hope in this blood feud for civilization and progress. The Government at Yedo have at last moved to some purpose against the routes, who have been sopping off foreigners, at their own savage will. Numerous arrests been effected at Yedo; twenty-right having been seired in a single night. It is interesting to know that these arrests were made by a temporary police under the atimulus of high rewards offered. These arrests have given a little more confidence to the greatly intheidated native traders who had begun to arm them selves with foreign revolvers for self defense. Still the country is in a deplorably unsettled state, and trade es therefor

bot baste for three years, secure their revenge. There

their own traitors, who had foreign connections.

Here kiri, yet retains its attractions for intending skides. A sub-officer in the Yokohama Custom-House, fow days since, being implicated with some merchants in og the Government of certain imposts on raw milt, saved his honor by the time-honored disembowel-

# New-York Tribune.

Vol. XXIII....No. 7,164.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1864.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Prussian envoys, after months of procrastination two days ago succeeded in getting their long time ande treaty ratified.

Oasaca has just experienced one of the tructive fires history records. The burnt district is three miles in length by one-third of a mile wide; 30,000 couses and 250 warehouses were consumed, with a oss of life of 500 to 1,000 souls. The fire lasted for three

The Alabama, as you have already heard, was not o snugly entrapped at Amoy as was believed. Our news from the southward is to the 1st of this month. when the Alabama was reported at or off Singapore, and the Wyoming at Manilla, when last heard from. R. NO NEWS OF THE ALABAMA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, Jan. 15, 1864. I sent you tidings, a few days since, of the detention of the Alabama at Amov. I regret to say this news proved false, but was regarded so trustworthy when the Rogers left, a week since, that it was so officially communicated to our Home Government by the

Minister Resident, Gen. Pruyp. Two weeks' later news from the China Seas gives n later intelligence of either the Alabama or Wyoming ince the destruction of the Contest, except a bare umor that the Alabama was seen coaling at the mouth of the Saigon River.

# XXXVIIIth CONGRESS ... First Session

SENATE ..... WASHINGTON, March 21, 1864. RDEES TO PROVOST-MARSHALS IN FORDER STATES. The Vice-President submitted the report of The Vice-President submitted the report of the Secretary of War, communicating, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of Feb. 8, information in relation to the orders of Provost-Marshals in the States of Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland, concerning elections in those States. Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. GEIMES (Un., Iowa) offered the resolution of the Legislature of lowa in favor of the construction of a military and waren road from some point on the west

military and wagon road from some point on the west side of the Missouri River, near the mouth of the Ne-brasha River, in Nebraska Territory, to Gallatin, in Idaho Territory. Referred to the Committee on Terri-

SATION CLAIMS IN ORIGON AND WASHINGTON. BARDING (Un., Oregon) introduced a bill in re-ce to the donation of claims in Oregon and Wash a Territory. Referred to the Committee on Public

KANSAS.

Mr. Lane (Un., Kansas) introduced a bill to amend be act for a grant of land by Kansas in alternate sec-ous to aid in the construction of certain railroads and degraphs in said State. Referred to the Committee on

PROMOTION OF ENLISTMENTS.

Mr. Wilson (Un., Mass.) called up the bill to premote altiments in the army and for other purposes.

A motion to recommit the bill was lost—Yeas, 14;

he amendment.

Mr. Doclittle (Un., Wis.) said Congress had no increase as the property taken. When we did take private reperty for public uses, we must pay so the see practice legal means by which the party owning it may recive payment. It was not necessary that the money hould be paid down, but that the party should have saurance of his pay. If the legislative power in the service of experience diminion in behalf of the recole assurance of his pay. If the legislative power in the exercise of sovereign diminion in behalf of the people whem it represented, chose to assume the power to estimate the value of property, it could do so. He mainof the value of the control of the Congress assumed the power when it shallabetery from the District of Columbia to judge of the ry from the District of Columbia to judge of the confidence of shares found in a district of the confidence of shares for a life of the confidence of the

armies for the purpose of removing the bardens of war from the shoulders of the white young men of our country, but he also favored it because he believed it would work the emancipation of slaves everywhere. He believed that the people had settled down upps the congruent was not only to be one government, but was also to be a free Government, that was also to be a free Government. The control of the was also to be a free Government and the control of the was also to be a free Government. The control of the was also to be a free Government and the control of the was also to be a free Government and the control of the was also to be a free Government and the control of the was also to be a free Government and the control of the was also to be a free Government and the control of the was also to be a free Government and the control of the was also to be a free Govern

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONEYS PAID FOR TRANSPORTING TROOPS. Mr. Holman (Dem., Ind.), from the Committee on Cialus, reported a re-oletion setting forth that certain public lands have been donated to the Binois Central Railroad Company, the Burlington and Missouri, and the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Companies, on the condition that they would transport the mails and troops of the United States free of charge; and Stotshashi goes down again to the Council at Ossaca comewhat shorn in his pretensions. The progressive party struggles upward again, and finelly the faithful ners of the murdered Gotairo, having nursed their

the mails and trees of the Carcalved \$452,000, the second Whereas. The first named has received \$452,000, the second \$6,000, and the third \$40 from the War Department for the transposantion of troops, etc.; therefore, Resided, That the Secretary of War he directed to require the said companies to reland the money so paid to them, and that hereafter he nake no true; payments.

The resolution was passed.

BONDS GIVEN BY DISLOYAL PERSONS.

Mr. DEMONY (Up., Ind.) introduced a bill providing

BONDS GIVEN BY DISLOTAL PERSONS.

Mr. Dumont (Un., Ind.) introduced a bill providing that all bonds, obligations and undertakings, whether scaled or muscaled, heretofore made, or to be made, to seeme the loyalty or good behavior and fidelity to their outh of prisoners of war or paroled prisoners, in order to secure them release, be hereby declared valid and binding against the parties making the same and their securities, the penalties to be enforced in any circuit or district court having jurisdiction of the same. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TARIFF ON THE LOW GRADES OF WOOL.

On motion of Mr. BEAMAN (Un., Mich.) the Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency increasing the tariff on the low grades of wool.

PKRSONS ARRESTED FOR DISLOYALTY.

PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DISLOYALTY.
Mr ELDRIDGE (Dem., Wiz.) offered a resolution

ing on President Lincoln, the Secretary of var, and the Secretary of State, to furnish the amnes of all persons arrested and held as prisoners in forts and other places of confinement for political or any other alleged offenses against the Government, and who have not been tried or convicted in any civil cent, and the causes of the arrest and imprisonment, and also whether any persons have been bandshed to the rebellious States with er without a trial.

Debute arising on the resolution, it lies over.

THE GOLD-BEARING REGION.

THE WEST POINT ACADEMY BILL

THE WEST FOINT ACADEMY BILL.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the West Point Academy bill, increasing the pay of cadets to that of midshipmen, namely, 240 a month.

Mr. Chaner (Dem., N. Y.) approved of the amendment, and expressed the hope that the distinction between these two classes of the children of the Government may be removed. West Point is the elder of the two, and certainly has given ample proofs to the country of the advantage of such a military school. The most narrow-minded prejudice against West Point cannot find any just grounds of opposition to this simple act of justice and equality. Besides, a plan has been recently proposed in the City of New-York which will eventually spread its influence over the whole country, by which the cadet appointments are to be given to the scholars in our public schools, thus opening the time of promotion to the humbliest child in our midst, many of whom have capacity of mind and body equal to the duties of a military career.

Another amendment was concurred in, as amended by the Committee of Ways and Means—that, for one year from the 1st of July next, an additional cadet for each district shall be appointed, as now provided by law.

INDEMNITY TO THE OWNERS OF THE BARK LA

INDEMNITY TO THE OWNERS OF THE BACK LA

MANCHE.

The House passed the Schate bill, giving indemnity of the owners of the French bark La Manche, illegally The House of the French bars La and it to the owners of the French bars La and it to the clued by our blockholing squadron.

Mr. Kicz (Un., Mass) introduced a bill for the education of Engineers and Naval Contractors at the Naval Academy, which was referred to the Committee of

MILITARY AND NAVAL PENSIONS A resolution was parsed directing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire into the expediency of logislation upon the equalizing of militia and raval

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

give the name of his authority. If a Committee should be instituted to examine into the subject, he should name the witnesser. Committee on the should name the witnesser. War has siready been raised. I call on the gentleman,

name of his informant, I will hold him the calumny, and so will the country. The tion cannot be scandalized in this way, excused unless the gentleman gives his deserves the severest consure. I again

lical almins of the scale and happiness of than himself to say he was misled. The genticular from the would not step to inquire whether the Pennsylvania knew very well that the clerk, if his name should be exposed, would be subjected to great persecusional. The

Mr. STILES—Does not my colleague know the slander was refuned?

Mr. KELLEY—No.

Mr. KELLEY—No.

Mr. KELLEY—Do you know that the statement has been pronounced entirely untrue?

Mr. KELLEY called upon his colleague, who retresented the belaware District, to say whether the Mosrs. Darlington did not hear Judge Woodward make the remark from the Supreme Court.

Mr. BROOMALL (Un., Pa.), felt himself bound after this appeal, to say what he both saw and heart. His colleague was mintaken in a fact. It was not from the bench nor during the argument of a case. It was before the trial list was called. He had never seen the statement decided, nor did he think it would be denied in the State of Pennsylvania. He held himself responsible. He had proof and witnesses. He could not precisely remembur the time the conversation took place, but it was before any outbreak and before any State had acceded. The conversation was it the Supreme Court Room and without accreey. Judge Woodward said if there was to be a division between the North and the South, he wanted the dividing ine to be north of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kelley repeated his assertion qualifying it so

and the South, he wanted the dividing line to be north and the South, he wanted the dividing line to be north and the South, he wanted by his colleague. Judge far as had been explained by his colleague. Judge far as had been explained by his colleague. Judge Woodward did make the remark, and no man who valued his character for veracity would contradict it. He asked the gentleman from New York to indicate the name of the employee who had thus uttered at the name of the employee who had thus uttered at the name of the employee who had thus uttered at the disrepute amoug the loyal peope. He linto disrepute amoug the loyal peope. He cast back his aspersions on the city and controlled his colleague.

ing on President Lincoln, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of State, to furnish the names of all persons arrested and held as prisoners in forts and other places of confinement for political or any other alloged delphia by contractors under the Government, one of delphia by contractors under the Government, one of

und it was before hostilities had broken out; besides, it was in private conversation, and was dissented from by the gentlemen who were present at the time. It was made as to the centingency of separation.

Mr. BROOMALL remarked that he was mistaken in saying the declaration was received without a word of discent. More than one dissented, and with a constitution of the constitution o

Mr. Sinas-Did my colleague join in the publication Disagreement between the French of what was said?

Mr. HROOMAIL—I never published anything except on the stump, and I never saw any denial of the truth of the statement.

the statement.

Mr. Stilles—Then you never read the papers.

Mr. Mallony Glor. State, Kr.) asked the gontleman where Judge Woodward wanted the dividing line.

Might it not be that he wanted the northern line to be Canada! [Laughter.] It was an indefinite sort of conversation.

Mr. STEVENS-Judge Woodward wanted to go with

he canyase, it was because it was not thought worth leaving. If the Government did not furnish transpor-ation to persons to go home to control the elections, the tation to persons to go home to control the elections, the amendment could do no harm. He did not know the mander in Chief of the Mexican army, was about to attruth or falsity of the charge, but he did know that tack Gundaiajara with 10,000 men. Gen. Diez was on 30,000 more votes were cast at that election than in any the eye of attacking Orizaba with 2,000 men on the

persions.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Hemset then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation Dill.

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The Hemset then the the theory of the Merican hemselves to the Conduct of the War, said he had been in the proble of French intervention of the order of the more yaped by the Government for transportation. Every case, or if they were the Committee on the Conduct of the War, said the had been in the public expense.

Mr. Hemsel then had been informed that the was a been appointed to accrata how clerks and other Government employees would vote, and in they indicated that they would vote the Public expense.

The bill did not authorize and become any such expenditure. The transportation pertained to the whittery. The grain leading the public expense.

The bill did not authorize any such expenditure. The transportation pertained to the wintary. The grain leading the public expense.

The transportation was a total correct, the genderian making the Committee on the Conduct of the War as a divint of the War and the public expense.

The transportation was a public of the War and the public expense.

The transportation did not authorize and he could not find a tingle case. The thill have been been appointed to a way to the public expense.

The transportation was a public expense.

The real public expense.

The bill did not authorize any such expenditure. The case of the war to the public expense.

The transportation was public expense.

The transportation was public expense.

The real public expense.

The bill did not authorize any such expenditure.

The transportation was public expense.

The publi

ves the severest censure. I again can upon the severest censure. I again can upon the severest censure. I again can upon the severest censure to severe the severest censure to severe the severest censure. It is severest censure to severe the severest censure the severest censure. They dare not bring them to the light.

Mr. Miller (Dem., Pa.) expressed his surprise that Judge Woodward should be assumed. And that the state Judge Woodward should be repeated. He now proposed to put the severest censure the severest censure.

Ar. Kernan's amenament was after further proceeding rejected—Yeas, 42; Nays, 63.

Ar. Harding (Ky.) offered an amendment that no par of the money appropriated by this bill shall be applied or used for the purpose of raising negro troops, or paing negro soldiers now in arms.

Yhen the Committee rose this amendment was voted on and rejected by a vote of 18 Yeas against \$1 Nays.

Tax—Messrs. Ameons, Dawson, Dennison, Ediridge, Harding Harrington, Harris (Md.), Long, Mallory, Marcy, Miller (Ph.), Morrison, Randall (Fa.), Rollins (Mo.), Ross, Silles, Sust and Wastworth.

Mr. Dawson (Dem., Pa.) offered an amendment to new soldiers in gold, or its coupsilent. Helected.

per soldiers in gold, or its equivalent. Rejected.
The Army Appropriation Bill was then passed nearly in it was reported, and the House at 4:30 adjourned.

### United States Supreme Court, WASHINGTON, March 20, 1864.

In the Supreme Court the case under conderation will occupy Monday, namely: No. 168 .-United States agt. J. L. Folsom's, Executors. This will be succeeded by No. 162 Santiago brig Nardello et al., plaintiffs in

No. 172—Santago Urg Nardeno et al., plaintins in error, act. Matilda C. Gray.

No. 170—L. Q. Rawson et al., plaintiffs in error, act. United States.

No. 172—Samuel H. Turritl, et al., plaintiffs in error, agt. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Editoral Company. This case involves Cawood's patent anvil for repairing and welding shattered ends of railway here.

anvii for repairing and welding shattered ends of railway bars.

No. 173—John S. Parker, et al., appellants, agt.
Photoplace and Seagrove et al.

Washington, Monday, March 21, 1864.

The United States Supreme Court has appointed John William Wallace of Philadelphia to be the Reporter of its decisions, in place of Judge Black, resigned.

Ministerial Crisis in Canada MONTREAL, Monday, March 21, 1864.

The Canadian Ministry have resigned. A. J.
Ferguson Blair, Provincial Secretary, has been called upon by the Governor to form a new Ministry.

# delphia by contractors under the Government, one of whom paid \$2,500. The fund was wholly made up by contractors, who are plundering the Government. Mr. Kelley asked whether his colleague would deny that Judge Woodward ever used the language. Mr. Stiles replied that it was immuterial, for if he did it was before hostlities had broken out; besides, it was immuterial, the did it was before hostlities had broken out; besides, it was immuterial, the did it was before hostlities had broken out; besides, it was immuterial, the did it was before hostlities had broken out; besides, it was immuterial, the did it was before hostlities had broken out; besides, it was immuterial, the did it was before hostlities had broken out; besides, it was immuterial, the did it was before hostlities had broken out; besides, it was immuterial, the did it was before hostlities had broken out; besides, it was immuterial, the did it was before hostlities had broken out; besides, it was immuterial, the did it was before hostlities had broken out; besides, it was immuterial, the did it was before hostlities had broken out; besides, it was immuterial, the did it was before hostlities had broken out; besides, it was immuterial, the did it was before hostlities had broken out; besides, it was immuterial, the did it was before hostlities had broken out; besides, it was immuterial, the did it was before hostlities had broken out; besides, it was immuterial, the did it was before hostlities had broken out; besides, it was immuterial, the did it was before hostlities had broken out; besides, it was immuterial, the did it was before hostlities had broken out; besides, it was immuterial, the did it was before hostlities had broken out; besides, it was immuterial, the did it was before hostlities had broken out; besides, it was immuterial, the did it was before hostlities had broken out; besides, it was immuterial, the did it was before hostlities had broken out; besides, it was immuterial, the did it was before hostlities had broken out; besides,

THE FRENCH HAVE MADE NO ADVANCE

and Church Party.

Mr. Stevens—Judge Woodward did not want the Canada line, and did not went to associate with Yankees. He entertained opinions similar to those of the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. Buddlatt and gind to the word of the Yankees, and he defied the gentleman to lay his finger on the proof.

Mr. Buddlatt was gind to be corrected, and te hear that it — man differed from Judge Woodward.

Mr. ard simply denied that he had over expressed a first opinion of the Yankees, and to have every personal an uninform in concurrence with Judge Woodward.

Mr. ard simply denied that he had over expressed and the hear that it is man differed from Judge Woodward.

Mr. ard simply denied that he had over expressed an uninform in concurrence with Judge Woodward, Mr. ard simply denied that he had over expressed an uninform in concurrence with Judge Woodward.

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Mr. buddlatt was gind to be corrected, and te hear that it is man differed from Judge Woodward.

Mr. buddlatt was gind to be corrected, and te hear the terms of the Yankees. The gentleman had no right to impute such a feeling to bita.

of impute such a feeling to him.

Mr. Brocoman such a feeling to him.

The French had made no advances in the last month.

On the contrary, they had fallen into deep troubles with Judge Woodward, that would be a reason why he

the elergy. Gen. Bazaine was at Gundalajara; but he

contrary they had fallen into deep troubles with the elergy. onld also agree with him.

Mr. Stills said if this slander was not refuted during will be obliged to return to the City of Mexico to settle this elerical difficulty, which, it was thought, would re

## Re-Enlistments at the West. St. Louis, Monday, March 21, 1864.

from Missouri and other North-Western States arrived ed through here last week, all of which were feasted by the Veteran Reception Committee, and received a cordial welcome by the citizens generally. Nearly 2,000 new recruits from different States passed through here during the same time, en route South, to oin regiments in the field. The 30th Michigan Cavelry, sbout 1,300 strong, has also gone South.

# Millitary Affairs.

DEPARTURE OF THE PIFTY-SIXTH MASSACHU-

SETTS.

The 56th Regiment of Massachusetts Volum teer Veterans arrived in Jersey City on Monday mornboard the Plymouth Rock, and after breakfast embarked on a special train for Washington. They are all brave fellows, who have passed through many buttles. The following gentlemen compose the field

Colonel, Charles F., Griswold: Licaterant Colonel. Sto Welle: Major, A. Jervis; Adjutant, Charles J. Males; on, F. Oaks; Quartermaster, J. Ledd. M. Welle: Major, A. Jervis; Adjuant, Cherles J. Mal-seen, F. Osks; Quartermaster, J. Ladd. The regiment numbers 1,000 men, and will pro-Annapolis, where they will be transferred to Army Corps, under Major-Gen. Burnaide. men, and will proceed to TWENTY-PIFTH ORIO.

TWENTY-FIFTH ORIO.
On Monday morning, 450 men of the 25th
Obic left this city for the city of Washington.
OCUNTY COMMITTER'S READQUARTERS.
More than one hundred men called at the beadquarters of the County Committee on Monday and Re Calantiono, received their bounty.

TAMMANY BALL

was thronged with busy men yesterday, and dibeugh the number of recruits aworn in was not larger han usual (25), it was considered a good beginning for due Monday. PARADE OF THE N. Y. SEVENTH.

HEADQUARTERS THE REGISLERY N. GUARD, S.N.Y., }
NEW YORK March 21, 1864. }
GENERAL ORDER NO. 5.—In compliance with ORAL ORDER NO. 5.—In compliance with roders, the Regiment will person on Wednesday, not an easert upon the arrival of the First Regiment at, as an easert upon the arrival of the First Regiment and gausshed services of this Regiment entitle them to a glinera, who return on furlough having results the Commander of the Regiment entitle them to a clinical bine will be formed on Lafayette place, at 1 m. ...

In the Styx also report a having seed on Francy and a stress of the Styx confirming the report from the latin frigute, was received yesterday morning by the British Consul in this city:

"HALIFAX, March 21, 1864. tylsion Orders, this Regiment will parade on Wednesday, id instant, as an except upon the arrival of the Sirst Regiment Y. Eugineers, who return on furlough, having reculisted the distinguished services of this Regiment entitle them to a clock p. m. Band and Dram Corps will report to the Adjutant fifteen

Colonel Mansualt Leppears, Ww. H. Hown, Adjutant.

VISIT OF LEGISLATORS TO THE NAVY-YARD. VISIT OF LEGISLATORS TO THE NAVY-YARD.
Yesterday, twenty-five members of the State
Legislature visited the Brooklyn Navy-Yard in the
Harbor-Police boat. They were accompanied by Depalty-Superintendent Carpenter of the Metropolitan Police, and were received most conreconely by the Acting
Commandant, Commodore Radford, who had them escorted through the different departments.

ORDERED OFF.

ORDERED OFF.

The iron-clad battery Onondaga and the steam-corvette Brooklyn have been ordered to prepare for sea forthwith. The full complement of smiters of each vessel is to be made up at once from other ships, if necessary. Admiral Farragut has applied for these crait end they will be sent to him as specifily as eight commission to-morrow. The fron-clads Manihattan so to be got ready for sea immediately.

The Tipecanne, of the same class as the Tecumseh and Manhattan is to be launched next week at Cinctinati. She can be made ready for sea in two months.

From Newbers.

The Newbers (N. C.) Times of the 16th inst. contains the following items:

"Brig.-Gen. Harland has been assigned to the command of the Sub-District of the Pamilico, with headquarters at Washington.

"In the order relieving Col. McChesney of his command of the Sub-District, Gen. Peek pays the Calonel a high compliagate as to the paint was a physician and elacys a high reputation as a physician and stargeon.

During Gen. McClellants campaign on the Peninsula, he, with other New-York surpcons, robanteer and at Assage's Station and claewhere remiered much sid to our sick and wounded soldiers, and chery was and calcumpation and claewhere remiered much sid to our sick and wounded soldiers, and at Suzage's Station and claewhere remiered much sid to our sick and wounded soldiers, and claewhere remiered much sid to our sick and wounded soldiers, and at Suzage's Station and claewhere remiered much sid to our sick and wounded soldiers, and claewhere remiered much sid to our sick and wounded soldiers, and eloys a high reputation and claewhere remiered much sid to our sick and wounded soldiers, and eloys a the with cher New-York surpcons. John the with cher New-York surpcons. In which campaign on the Peninsula, he, with other New-York surpcons, volunteers due to our sick and wounded soldiers, and eloys a high reputations had and surpconserved with the with cher New-York surpcons. John the wild cher New-York surpcons. A single surpconserved when the wild c

"Brig.-Gen. Harland has been assigned to the command of the Sub-District of the Pamileo, with head-quarters at Washington.

"In the order relieving Col. McChesney of his command of the Sub-District, Gen. Peck pays the Colonel a high compliment as to the ability and efficiency exhibited in the management of affairs in that locality.

orthern side of the Cumberland River with 500 Reb

els. On the morning of the 16th they attacked one of Hobson's camps near Bennett's Ferry, whence the Rebels were shelled with a loss of four killed and several wounded.

attacked the Rebeis under Col. Hamilton. Hobson has nearly broken up the energilla bands along the Cumber and River, many whereof were daily surrendering

The railroad is completed to Ringgold and a train went down to-day. A number of prominent offi-cers visited the front and found all quiet.

Eighty Robel cavalry made a dash over Taylor Ridge cesterday and carried off the Union citizens. There nave been no other Rebel movements.

yet reënlisting as veterans. CATRO, March 20, 1864.

brought up Gen. Hurlbut, en route for home on a visit to his sich family, and 240 bales of cotton. St. Louis, March 20, 1864.

The steamer Fanny sunk on the 16th near Egg Point, fifteen miles above Grand Lake. No lives vere lost, and most of her cargo was saved. Six negroes were killed and one white man sever

phis and Little Rock railroad on the 14th. The gunboat Osage, which led the advance and return of the recent expedition up the Washita River, fired 150 rounds had one man killed, and was struck by

expedition, have arrived from Vicksburg.

The Memphis cotton market is dull and prices are un

changed. Receipts by wagons, 100 bales. Shipments North, 500 bales. MEMPHIS, Friday, March 18, 1864. Gen. Hurlbut made a speech to the City Council last night, giving them to understand that it

prove its sanitary condition, he would stop their collection of taxes and do the work himself. Gen. Forrest is reported to be organizing for a move

number of horses, and is mounting his infantry. Gen. Grierson's cavalry is watching him, and give him warm work if he advances northward

The Commercial of this city has the following special dispatch: STRAWBERRY PLAINS, Friday, March 18, 1864. The Rebels are in large force at Bull's Gap. They

ertillery and wagons by railroad, and monates all their draught borses, are confirmed. There is a general belief that the Rebels intend to

FORTRESS MONSOE, March 20, 1864. Five guerrillas were arrested on the Eastern shore. Virginia, yesterday, and brought here, charged with cutting the telegraph cable near Cherrystone

Postmaster General Plair arrived here this morning and visited the Rip Raps and Navy-Yard at No o day.

No vessels came into the Roads to-day for refuce.

# The Chesnpeake.

The commander of the Miami be dered to take the Chesapeake direct to New-York,

The Re Galantuomo Seen on the 16th

returned from a cruise in search of the Italian frigate

instant, spoke the brig Howard, who reported on the nitermoon of the 10th instant, in lat. 40, ion, 60, saw a vessel of the description of the Re Galantuomo, with main-topmast gone, running south-cast. A north-west gale was blowing at the time, but the vessel showed no

The Styx also reports having seen on Friday after-

west, a large ship with main-topmast gene, running south-east; which flowing a north-west gale. No color were set, and no signals of distress were visible. Can sider this conclusive. W. J. Ward, Commander.

and surgeon.

During Gen. McClellan's campaign on the Peninsula.

Forrest Threatening West Tennessee

LOUISVILLE Morch 90, 1864. Hughes, Ferguson, and Short are on the

The next day, near Celius, Gen. Hobson's Cavalry

CHATTANOOGA, March 20, 1864.

Mustering officers report large numbers of this army

injured by the cars running off the track on the Mem-

several shots without damage.

The 9th and 53d Illinois and the 23d and 53d Indiana. refinlisted veterans have arrived, en route for home on a

Eighty-four Rebel prisoners, taken by Gen Sherman's

they did not clean the city, and take measures to im

From Strawberry Plains-The Bebels in Large Force at Bull's Gap-Probabl Investon of Kentucky. CINCINNATI, Monday, Merch 21, 1864.

The reports of their having sent away most of th

nake a sudden movement into Kentucky. From Fortress Monroe.

PORTLAND, Monday, March 21, 1864.

will start to-merrow morning.

Her Bafety Probable. HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, March 21, 1864. Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Styx has just

The Styx makes the following report: On the 18th

colors or signals of distress.

"To E. M. ARCHIBALD, H. B. M. Consul, Non-York:

The Styx leas returned. We spoke the English brigantine Howard on the morning of the 18th of Morch. She reported having son on the afternoon of the 16th of March, in latitude 40° north, longitude 40°

The Newly-Appointed Health Officer.
ALEAN, Monday March 21, 1884.
Dr. Swinbarne, whose appointment as Health
Officer at the Port of New York, by Gov. Seymer. was
onlinued by the Senate on Friday last, is a resident of
his city, and enjoys a high reputation as a physician
not surgeon.

The Mog Trade.
St. Louis, Mouday, March 21, 1864.
The number of hogs packed here during the part season is 240,000, being nearly 65,000 excess ove last year. ocality.

"The Wilmington Journal of the 1st says that that town is full of Yunkee spies and incendiaries. Two or three fires occurred on the 29th ult